(b) if so, whether Government's mention has been drawn by some steel manufacturers and Government departments towards the economic loss >eing suffered by steel industries due to he inferioir quality of coal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what concrete steps have been taken by Government for improvement of quality of coal supplied alongwith the increasing quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Jponge Iron Manufacturers Association SIMA) has been representing about juality of non-coking coal being supplied o the coal based sponge iron units. In heir paper submitted to Ministry of Steel n February, 1995, SIMA had highlighted he impact of quality on operational as veil as economic aspects of coal based ponge iron units.

(d) Coal companies have taken steps ike installation of coal handling plants, segregation of stone/shales at the time of oading of coal, better supervision and :ncouraging the consumers to post their epresentatives at the loading point. Complaints relating to quality as well as juantity are being examined by the xmcerned coal companies on merit of :ach case and corrective action taken to educe the grievances of the consumers.

Raids on the Residence of Super Bazar Officials

2070. SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Super Bazar Officials whose premises were raided by the C.B.I, during each of the last two years, yearwise;

(b) the names of places where such raids were conducted;

(c) the value of the illegal assets recovered from them;

(d) the number of staff/employees/ officers convicted and acquitted separately; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUIBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DEPTT. OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM) (SHRI VENOD SHARMA): (a) It has reported by the Super Bazar that they do not have any information in respect of raid conducted by C.B.I, at the Office/ Residential premises of any of its official during the last two years.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

दो वर्ष पहले गेहूं और चावल का खरीद गया भंडार

2071. **श्री राघवजी** : क्या खाद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगें कि दो वर्षो पहले सरकार द्वारा खरीदे गये गेहूं और चावल के भंडार की मात्रा कितनी हैं?

खाद्य मंत्री (श्री अजित सिंह) : 1993-94 से पहले के तीन वर्षो के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए निम्नलिखित खरीद की गई;

(**लाख मीटरी टन**)

वित्तीय वर्ष		**घरेलू वसूली**	**आयात**	**जोड़**
1990-91	चावल	119.49	0.45*	119.94
	गेहूं	110.66	0.00	110.66
1991-92	चावल	94.08	0.00	94.08
	गेहूं	77.53	0.00	77.53
1992-93	चावल	114.32	0.86@	X15.18
	गेहूं	63.80	25.89	89.69

*वस्तु ऋण के पुर्नभुगतान के रूप में वियतनाम से प्राप्त।

@ इसमें 14000 मीटरी टन शामिल हैं जो वस्तु ऋण के पुर्नभुगतान के रूप में वियतनाम से प्राप्त हुआ।

Off take of raw coal

2072. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 778 and Starred Question 648 given in the Rajya Sabha on 1st August, 1994 and 22nd May, 1995 respectively and state:

(a) what was the off take of raw coal during 1994-95 and the targetted off take for the same year;

(b) the financial value of the stock and provision for depredation of the same during the year 1994-95; and

(c) the norms of maintaining pit head stock in terms of annual production and the steps taken to liquidate the stock accumulated beyond the norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During 1994-95. coal off-take of Coal India Limited had been 222.55 million tonnes as against the target of 231.50 million tonnes.

(b) Value of the stock at the end of 1994.95 was Rs. 1695.96 crores and a Provision of Rs. 321.09 crores was kept for depreciation/deterioration of the stock.

(c) Norms of Pit-head stock in terms of actual production are three months in case of a colliery and one month for the coal company as a whole.

Steps taken to bring down the accumulated stock to near as the norms of stocking are:—

(i) Production and off-take targets of coal companies are set with a view to minimising possibility of stock accumulation.

(ii) In the course of planning of coal production to meet the demand of coal, drawing down from pit-head stocks has been envisaqed to bridge the gap between demand and availability.

(iii) Close dialogus with railways is being maintained to place more wagons for evacuation of coal from coalfields with high pithead stock, (iv) Liberalised sale scheme has been introduced allowing the customers to buy coal without restrictions of sponsorship, linkages etc.